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MERCURY EXPLODED
IN
THE CURE
OF ALL
VENEREAL CASES;

• WHETHER RECENT

OR OF
LONG STANDING.

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MERCURY EXPLODED

IN THE CURE OF ALL

VENEREAL CASES.

IT is of very little importance to the Public to consider the private motives of a person, when he is communicating the means of doing a general benefit to the community. If he attains that end, their purpose is answered.

The virulence of the Venereal Disease has, since its introduction into Europe, committed dreadful ravages upon the human species. This pestilence, new in its appearance, and dreadful in its effect, was brought from America, to which it was peculiar, into Europe, where it at once astonished and ravaged the human race. All the experience and learning of antiquity, in the hands of the most enlightened physicians, was insufficient for managing this unruly distemper. Like the world from whence it came, every
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thing belonging to it was new to Europeans. The virulence with which it then raged, for the breath of an infected person communicated the disease; the quickness with which it ravaged the human frame; and the loathsome inveteracy with which it exterminated whole families, accompanied with the strangeness of its appearance, and the unaccountableness of its symptoms, rendered all medical assistance fruitless. Chance, and not method, directed the enquiries of physicians; they knew neither the nature of the complaint, nor the remedies that should be applied to it. New remedies were contriving daily, which experience proved to be ineffectual. One practitioner hit upon this specific, another upon another; the event in general was unfavourable, until the vegetable kingdom was totally abandoned, and the bowels of the earth were ransacked for their deleterious contents, when the metallic fluid of quicksilver, combined with poisonous acids, extorted by chemical processes from other pernicious minerals, assumed a reputation in the hands of the almost baffled faculty; which reputation this poisonous drug acquired, by chasing out an infectious taint by eating away the constitution.

At this early period, when the Venereal Disease was both a pestilence and a novelty, it is not to be wondered

wondered at, if the most desperate means were employed, when milder were unknown, to stop its ravages upon society ; and were the application of such effectual in subduing this complaint, their use would have been in some measure a choice of better terms to the afflicted, in as much as a broken constitution is not altogether so bad as a stinking, loathsome distemper, that leads to the jaws of death, through a road of agony and torture: but in this deplorable situation, the unfortunate victim has not a certainty of having even the poor choice of a broken constitution, rid of the disease, when he submits to load his constitution with mercurial preparations. How many, after rising out of the bed of salivation, have found all the symptoms, for which they submitted to it, return, before the least symptom of their strength ; who, after dissolving the flesh upon which their strength subsisted ; exhausting the spirits that composed them in their former malady, and having sunk their constitution below the power of recovery, can neither breathe or swallow with ease, in consequence of the foul ulcers that are consuming their *fauces* and noses ; or sleep with the pains that agonise their joints, and the nodes that disfigure and torture their legs and arms, and who if they still have strength to withstand another mercurial drenching, oftener do it with a hope of getting rid,

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by means of the cure, of a life they can no longer enjoy, than out of any confidence of being able to get rid of the disease, and survive its ravages, and those of the former attempts to remove it: for when no other remedy offers, it is obvious, that a man in such a predicament must prefer resigning a burthensome existence, in an attempt of regaining health, to a life of agony and pain, attended with stench and disease.

The sight of a human being in the height of a salivation, is perhaps one of the most shocking to the feelings that can possibly be shewn. And were not the faculty callous, they would not suffer the force of prejudice to continue them in a practice that shocks humanity; few people see these spectacles; secrecy and delicacy shut up the poor sufferer from the eye of every one but his immediate friends, who have too much regard for him to expose him, by mentioning what has shocked their feelings. What must be the feelings of the relatives of a man or woman, sentenced to a six weeks seclusion from society, when they behold their limbs wasting within the stinking flannels that rap them up? If a man has once known the countenance of a patient, what feature is it possible for him to recognise, when, instead of the ruddy plumpness of health, the lively humour of the eye, and the social volubility of the tongue, he meets the
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remains of the *human face divine* turned to a caricature of nature; two glassy inanimate objects sunk into the scull, stand as mementos of the eyes; a sharp grissly projection, sheathed with a withered skin, stands for the nose; two hollow cheeks, sucked by the breath into the spaces from whence the teeth were *spit out*, remain as the ruins of their former comeliness; the parched tongue lolling from the mouth, choakes the voice, like an half strangled victim stolen from the gibbet. Occasionally a gush of spittle is enlarged from the mouth, through which the constitution and the distemper, melted down together, are to be carried off. The faculty inured to such sights, from their earliest acquaintance with their professions, behold, as the soldier does death, multitudes expire under their hands, whose *deaths being regulated by their ART, as the law is by PRECEDENT, the injury done to the community is less in their opinion, than the injury that must arise to a settled system, were they to go aside from a determined point.*

That this is the case, we are warranted in saying, otherwise the faculty would not be so united in favour of so destructive a system; united, they are a formidable body to contend with. When an individual enters the lists, and asserts that he can relieve the unfortunate from the consequences of such inju-
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rious treatment, if he has not truth and experience on his side, he can do nothing ; without their aid the confidence obtained in the public opinion, will be converted into disgrace.

'Tis therefore worthy the notice of the public, to pay a candid attention to what is advanced in so material a point, and in which falsehood can be so easily detected. The supercilious contempt with which such an attempt may be treated by the interested and uncandid part of the faculty, cannot diminish or take away the intrinsic efficacy of a medicine, the best and surest ever found out, for eradicating the Venereal Distemper, though it may retard the progress of the benefits which it is capable of conferring upon the truly unfortunate. Even members of the faculty themselves, who deviate from the established practice, run a risque of much censure from their brethren ; a man requires a certain reputation to enable him to dare seem to think for himself. The great Sydenham, whose sagacity has thrown much light upon physic, had the prejudices and interested views of his cotemporaries to contend with. When that great man first broached his observations upon the small-pox, and recommended cool treatment in that complaint, all the faculty exclaimed against him : but to-day do not all the faculty exclaim in his favour, with as much warmth as they had before
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against him? The experience of above a century has proved how beneficial his principles were in that disease; yet had he given up his sentiments, and suffered his judgment to be carried away by the torrent of the times, many lives, that have been since saved, would have fallen victims to an obstinate perseverance in an erroneous system.

Mercury is adopted as the universal specific for subduing this disease. We have already said enough of its pernicious effects, as well as the uncertainty of it as an antidote, to convince any reasonable person, that something is wanting in the room of so pernicious a remedy: we assert that *we are in possession of that remedy*; it is easy to detect us if we assert a falsehood. We invite, we challenge, to this detection, and we defy the possibility of doing it. Conscious that we can perform what we promise, we offer our assistance to the public, for whose information we add the following observations upon the Venereal Disease.

The Venereal Distemper, which some authors with more ingenuity than authenticity, have divided into two distinct classes, differing in their own nature, is but one in itself, under different appearances. Which are a *Gonorrhoea*, or a running Clap, or else a *Lues Venerea*, or a Confirmed Pox.

The first is that which confines itself immediately to the parts of generation in man and woman, and altho' the symptoms are pretty generally understood, yet we will here give such a description of them, as to distinguish one from the other, when they are distinct; or as will prevent them being confounded with other complaints that have a strong affinity with them in appearance and situation; particularly the remains of an ill-cured clap, in either man or woman, which often happens in consequence of the pernicious practice of administering mercury in these complaints; with a stranguary, that is, a difficulty of making urine, and obstructions that stop the course of the urine, in men, with the *fluor albus*, or the whites in women.

A clap then is a yellow, foetid, discharge from the urethra in men, and the vagina in women. It commences on the third, or from that to the ninth, and sometimes to the twelfth day, after an impure connection. Its first appearance is a white, viscid, glutinous substance, oozing out from the privates, attended with an itching in the contiguous parts, and an increased moisture: in this stage there is an uncommon sensation in making urine, just as if the customary feeling in making water was converted into a pleasurable sensation; as the disease advances, what was
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in the beginning whitish and viscid, becomes thin, acrid, and yellow, and its evacuation becomes more copious; the mucous lining of the urethra, that was formerly a sheath against the acrimony of the urine, being dissolved by the virulence of the spreading infection, an intense scalding succeeds, whilst the urine is in its passage; which is often interrupted by the pain, being too insufferable to be borne for any time; and when the evacuation is completed, after much misery, the pain continues intense for a few seconds. The inflammation is so great at this period, that involuntary erections happen, more particularly at night, the *penis* being constricted with the internal ulcers from whence the matter, now foetid, issues in a copious manner: every effort of an involuntary erection becomes dreadful, for the yard is almost bent double by the constriction of these ulcers, and its disposition to become erect, is like stretching out flesh upon tenter-hooks to extend it. The colour of the discharge now becomes green, and sometimes from its corrosion, bloody; and the complaint itself, instead of being abated by the increased abundance of the foetid matter evacuated, that very abundance is but a symptom of the aggravated violence and inflammation of the disease itself.

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Most of these symptoms are common to women, except that which they cannot have---the chordee---or the bent in the involuntary erections; however, they have an equivalent of misery; for often times the whole length of the vagina is infected, and the glands, they have within this membrane, which were designed to furnish a liquor, as well at all times, as at that of coition, being seized on by the disease, they swell, the orifice of their bladder being within the lips of their private parts, some of their urine in evacuating falls down upon the *nymphæ* and *lacunæ*, which being inflamed and corroded, and the mucus matter that oozes from them in a healthy state, being converted into a sharp acrimonious liquor, an intense pain and scalding ensues.

Here is a disease in a high state of inflammation, which it is the common practice to subdue by mercurial doses, a medicine which in itself has an inflammatory tendency; when it is obvious that it is the last thing that ought to be applied to any sort of inflammation, if at all necessary, as instead of it, something to abate the inflammation ought to be applied.

The obvious consequences of a medicine which inflames and relaxes at the same time, are these:----It, in the first instance, weakens the stomach, produces
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pains in the bowels, whose tender fibrous coats it tears, and then often produces painful fluxes of blood by stool, which exhaust and emaciate the habit, or else it runs off by the mouth in saliva; giving a foetid breath, intollerable to every person: Most of these effects happen before the disease in the urinary passage is relieved.

When the medicine approaches to operate there, the whole frame must be charged with it; its inflammatory power produces a swelling round the lips of the ulcers, which it hardens, and of course they can never heal up kindly, whereby hard lumps grow up in the urethra, that obstruct the passage of the urine, and make it divide when discharging: These are relieved by another severe remedy, *bougies*, an excruciating one, which do not always succeed: the prostrate glands that lie in the urethra, for supplying it with a mucous liquor, become relaxed, and after the infection is gone, they discharge their contents in a copious manner, which debilitates, not only the parts of generation, but also the whole constitution, besides injuring the memory: this is called a gleet, a sure consequence of all mercurial interference. Another ill consequence is the injury done to the neck of the bladder, which in time loses the power of retaining the water, a disease

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ease which the too copious use of mercury in a clap, will assuredly bring upon old age.

The ravages which mercury commits upon the parts of women is still worse; they are so tender, and their vessels so fine, that those of the menstrual courses being relaxed, discharge a white, sometimes a yellow, and at times a greenish matter, from their half closed orifices, which it requires much sagacity to distinguish from a venereal taint; and which flowing copiously after a free use of mercury, leaves the practitioner in doubt, whether he has subdued the gonorrhea or not; and this discharge not only exhausts a woman, but exposes her to frequent miscarriages, faintings, hysterics; and which, seldom yielding to remedies, baffles all aid, till it terminates the woman's existence.

If a remedy free from all these inconveniencies---a remedy mild in its operation, friendly to the human constitution, cordial to the stomach and bowels, which is an effectual antidote to this poisonous disease, be produced, can it be supposed possible any man in his senses would be without it, when he has the misfortune of falling under the lash of a venereal taint? That there is such a one at hand; that it can be had upon easy and reasonable terms; that it is accessible
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to every one, the Proprietors of it now publicly avow. Let not therefore the artisan, who must give security for his funeral, when he enters an hospital, to run the chance of being half killed, and perhaps not cured, lay aside his work or his business---let him but apply for the ANTI-VENEREAL PILLS, or VEGETABLE ELECTUARY, and whilst he is under the care of the Proprietors, let him return to his work, earn his daily bread, and proceed in his cure. Every day's experience will prove to him that his health is mending, his disease declining; he will not have to look for his strength and constitution after he is cured, for health and strength go hand in hand. He or she that were blinded with venereal defluxions, agonised by nodes and swellings upon their legs and arms, who dreaded going to bed, as the nightly return of their misery, need only to take a medicine that will soon put an end to their pains, as well as their despair.

Such are the effects of a medicine calculated to afford a certain relief in every stage, however advanced or of long-standing, for this formidable and loathsome disease. Humanity must rejoice at the publication of such a consolation to the wretched! a consolation that must be mutual between the Proprietors and their Patients,

Patients, between whom the strictest honour and most inviolable secrecy must subsist.

The benefits arising to men or women labouring under the venereal disease, are not the only ones to be derived from the use of these PILLS, or VEGETABLE ELECTUARY: adapted to any climate or season, the mariner or the traveller may take them with him as a safe and effectual remedy against the most obstinate scorbutic complaints.

Will an honest physician prescribe mercury for scorbutic or scrophulous habits? He certainly will not. Every honest well-informed man of the profession will avow the danger to which scrophulous habits are exposed from taking mercury. What then is to become of those who must fly to mercury as a cure for a venereal complaint, when there exists a lurking scrophulous disposition in the blood? The use of mercury matures it, and brings it forth; indurated glands succeed; and the very cause that aggravates the disease itself, is often applied by ignorant practitioners as a remedy for it. Such a case has occurred in a very worthy family, where the former gallantry of the husband, whilst single, was supposed to have given rise to suspicious appearances on a young wife; a headstrong blunderer of the faculty pronounced them

them venereal; the family were alarmed; a mercurial course was prescribed, and a melancholy seclusion from society, in consequence of a broken constitution, during three years, convinced the lady's friends, that her complaint was entirely scrophulous, and that all the remedies she had taken, were like so much oil thrown upon the fire. In such complaints our Pills will do good, in scorbutic complaints much service; and when persisted in, they will effectually eradicate venereal and scorbutic complaints from the system; their general operation invigorating, instead of abating the health and strength of the Patient.

MUSEUM
BRITAN-
NICVM

APPENDIX.

HUMANITY is also interested in knowing that the Proprietors of the **ANTI-VENEREAL PILLS** and **VEGETABLE ELECTUARY**, are also in possession of a sure Remedy for **SORE BREASTS**, which in the space of a few days abates all the pain and swelling, making the Breast as well and as sound as if no inflammation had taken place.

This medicine is an external application, mild in its effects; to which is added, A gentle Draught, easy to be taken, and rapid in its effects.

FINIS.

